

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1993 Payne, T.M.
Phase I Archeological Survey of Excess State Property at the Intersection of Maryland Route 340 and Maryland Route 180, Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
Library ID No: 00006051 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 93

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18FR611 18FR612
NRHP Eligible: ☒ NRHP Eligible: ☒
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I ☒ Project Justification:
Phase II
Phase III
This report describes a Phase I archeological survey of excess state-owned land located at the intersection of MD 340 and MD 180 in Frederick County conducted on behalf of the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). The property contains 119 acres located on the east and west flanks of Catocin Creek. The work was carried out in anticipation of the transfer of the land out of state ownership. Archeological survey was required under the 1985 Maryland Historical Trust Act (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Sections 5-601 through 5-621) before transfer of the property.

MAC Accession: 1987.015

Project Objectives:

-Locate archeological deposits within the 119 acre SHA property.
-Make preliminary determinations about whether identified sites might be eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR611.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR612.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2006 Sewell, A.R.
Report of Phase II Archaeological Assessment of 18FR611 and 18FR612, Staley-Summers Parcel Excess Property, Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
Library ID No: 97002900 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 220

Research Firm/Institution:

Hardlines Design Company
4608 Indianola Ave.
Columbus, OH 43214

Sites examined:

18FR611 18FR612
NRHP Eligible: ☒ NRHP Eligible: ☒
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I
Phase II ☒ Project Justification:
Phase III
This report describes a Phase II testing program carried out at two previously identified archeological sites (18FR611 and 18FR612) located on the so-called Staley-Summers parcel owned by the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). The subject tract is considered "excess property" and the SHA is disposing of the entire 199 acre parcel. Phase II testing prior to land transfer was required at the sites to determine if the sites are eligible for listing in the NRHP, in accordance with the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, as amended, State Finance and Procurement Article 83B, Title 5A, Subtitle 3, Part II, Section 5A-326, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Project Objectives:

-Determine if the sites possess integrity.
-Determine the temporal affiliations of the prehistoric components of each site.
-Document any behavioral patterning, such as distinct activity areas, apparent at each site.
-Determine the site type for each of the prehistoric components.
-Assess the natural processes that have impacted the landforms and the sites.
-Determine if extant ranking systems for evaluating research potential at 19th century farmsteads are useful.

Research Potential:

The prehistoric component at 18FR611 exhibited distinct artifact clustering and may possess subsurface features (though no cultural features were discovered during the Phase II testing). The site contains undisturbed paleosols with prehistoric artifacts and high amounts of charred floral material, suggesting a high potential to reveal important data about the use of floodplain settings during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland in the Catoctin Creek watershed. Little work has been performed to date on floodplain sites in this region, and data from Site 18FR611 would add greatly to the knowledge of prehistoric groups' use of the creek, and have the potential to address numerous classes of research questions. Thus, it was recommended that 18FR611 was eligible for listing on the NRHP. The historical component at the site was ephemeral and is not considered significant.

Based on the Phase II excavations, Site 18FR612 was determined to have a potentially significant prehistoric deposit, but a historic component with poor integrity. The prehistoric component is very likely associated with that identified at nearby 18FR611. Any future examination of 18FR611 should also take into account the prehistoric components at 18FR612.
